

Fig. 1  
(PRIOR ART)

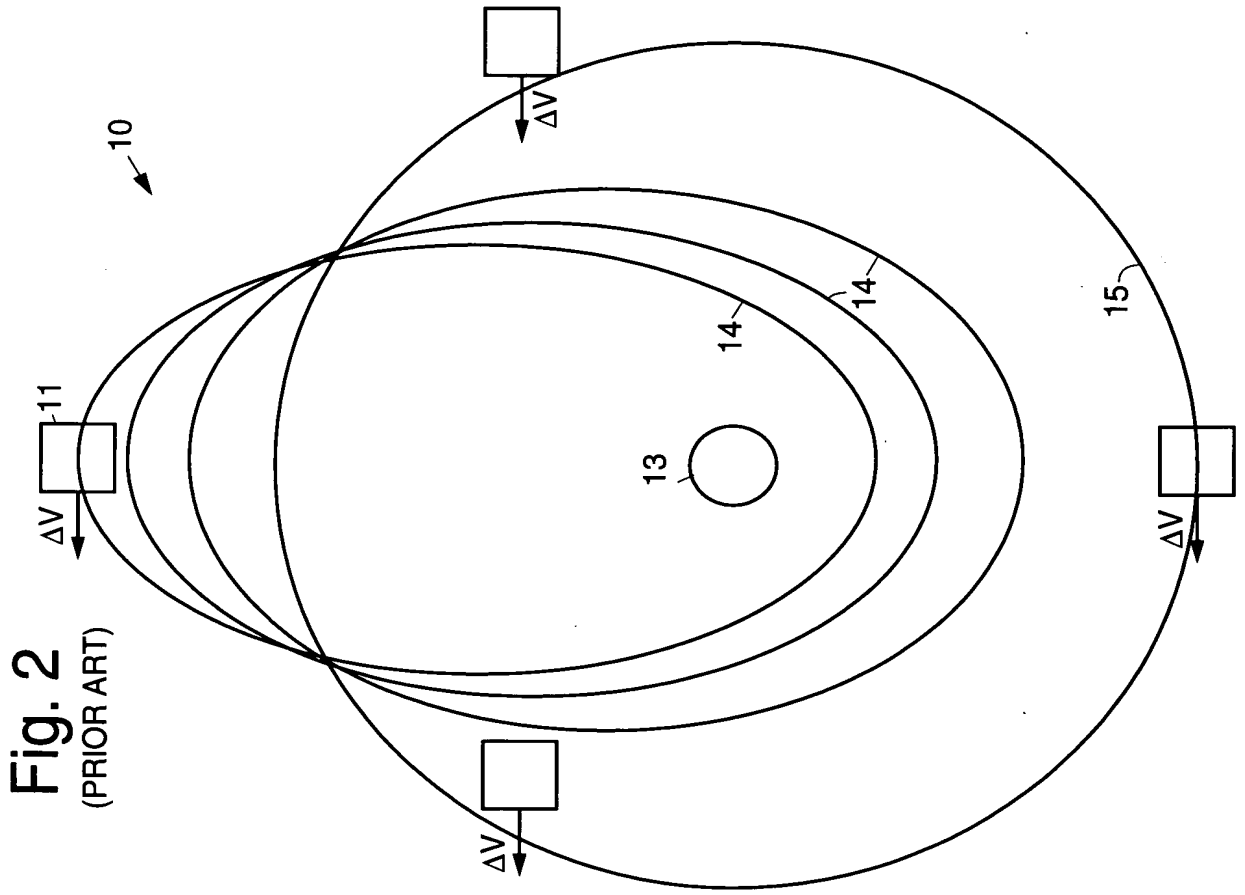


Fig. 2  
(PRIOR ART)

Fig. 3

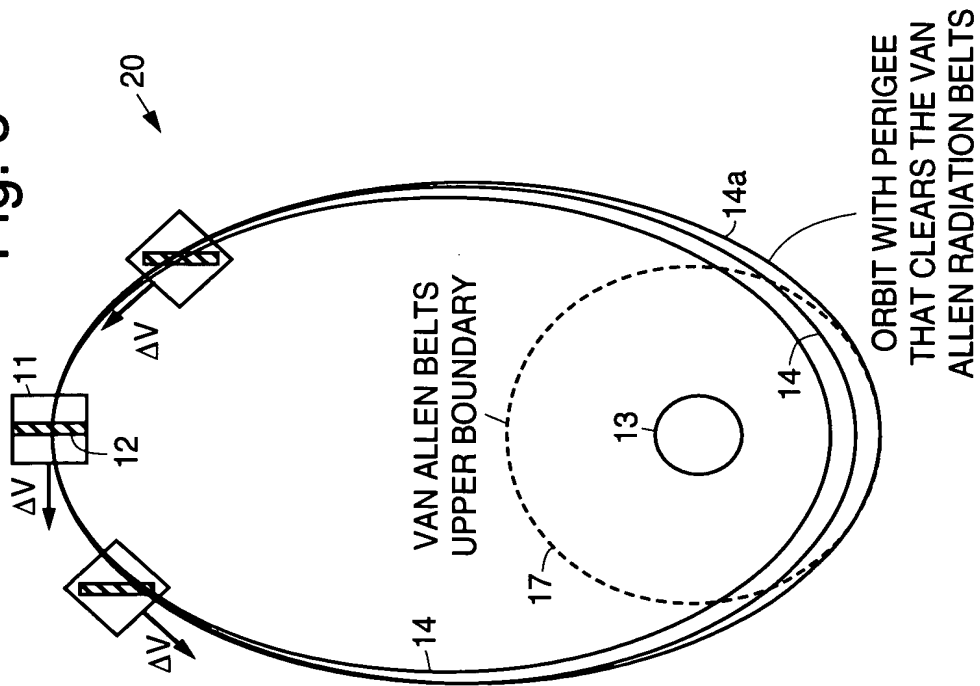


Fig. 4

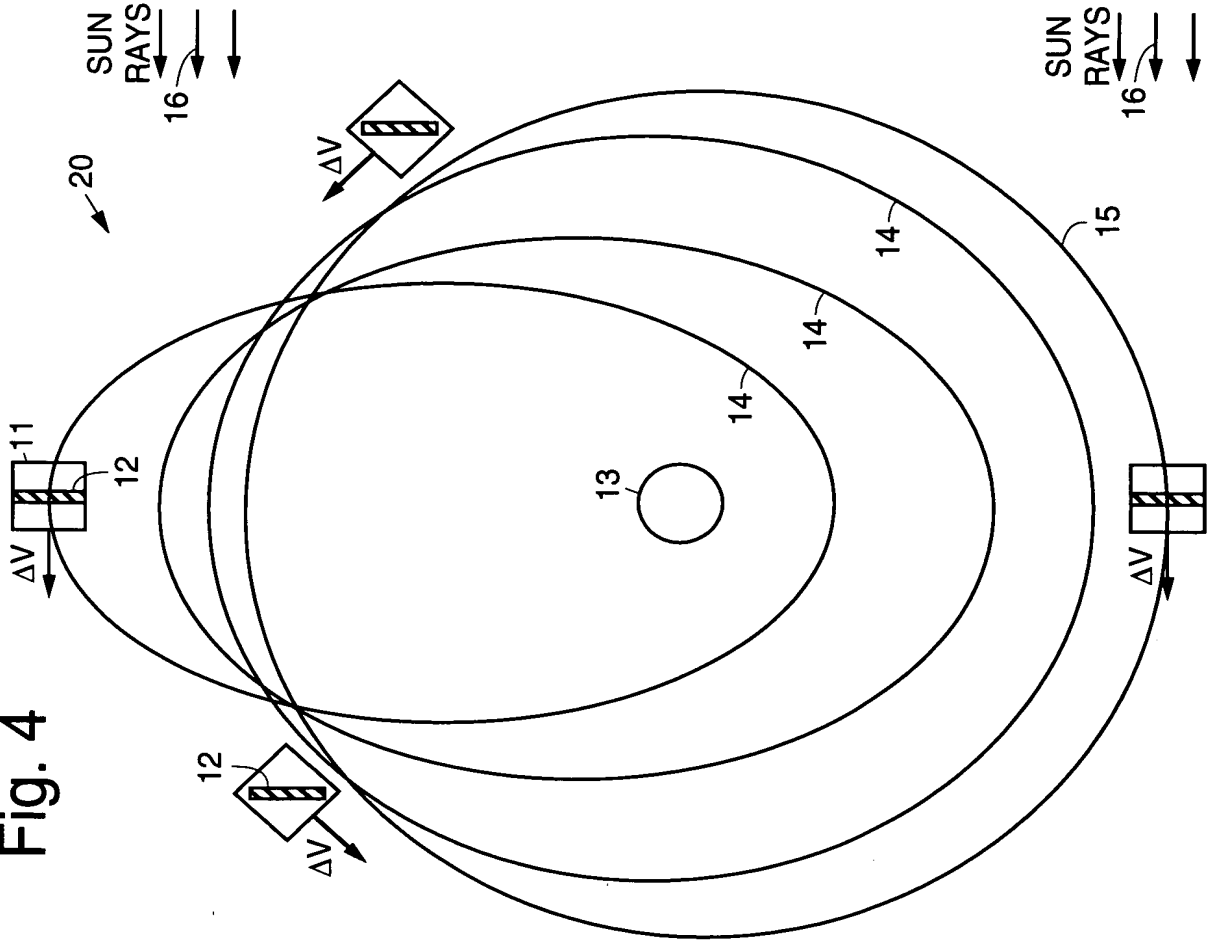


Fig. 5

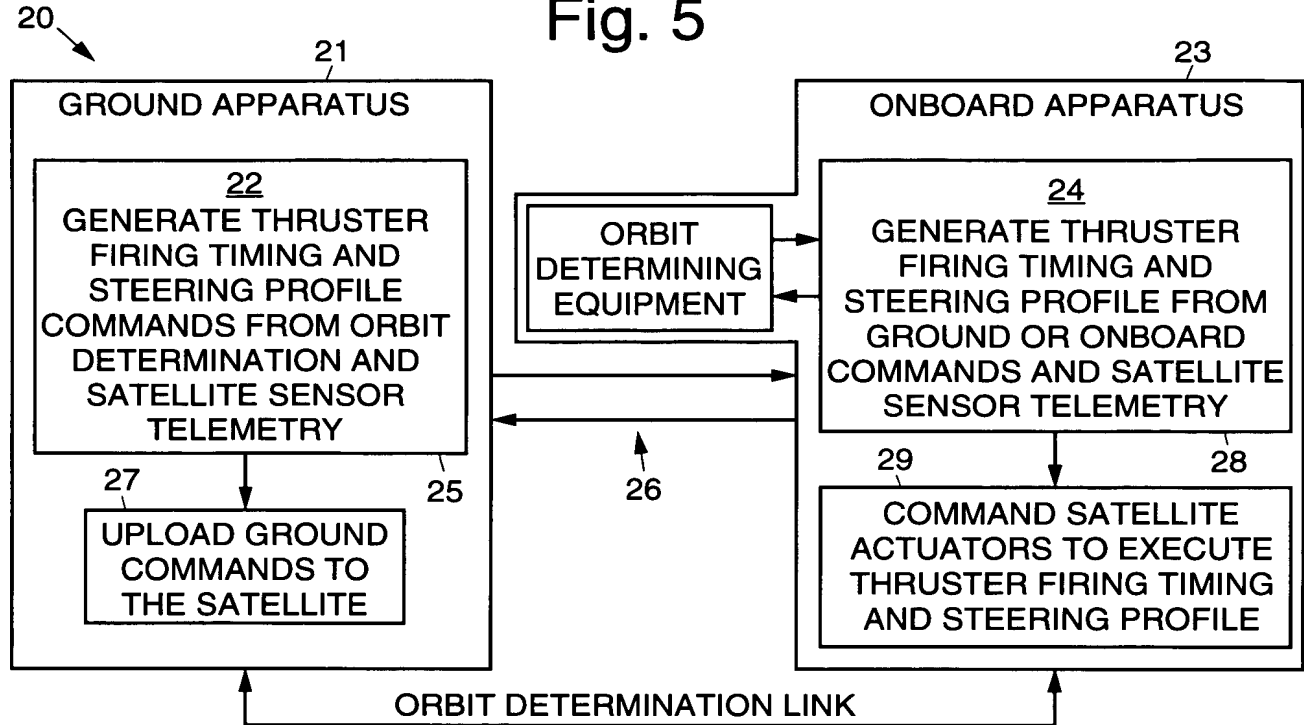


Fig. 6

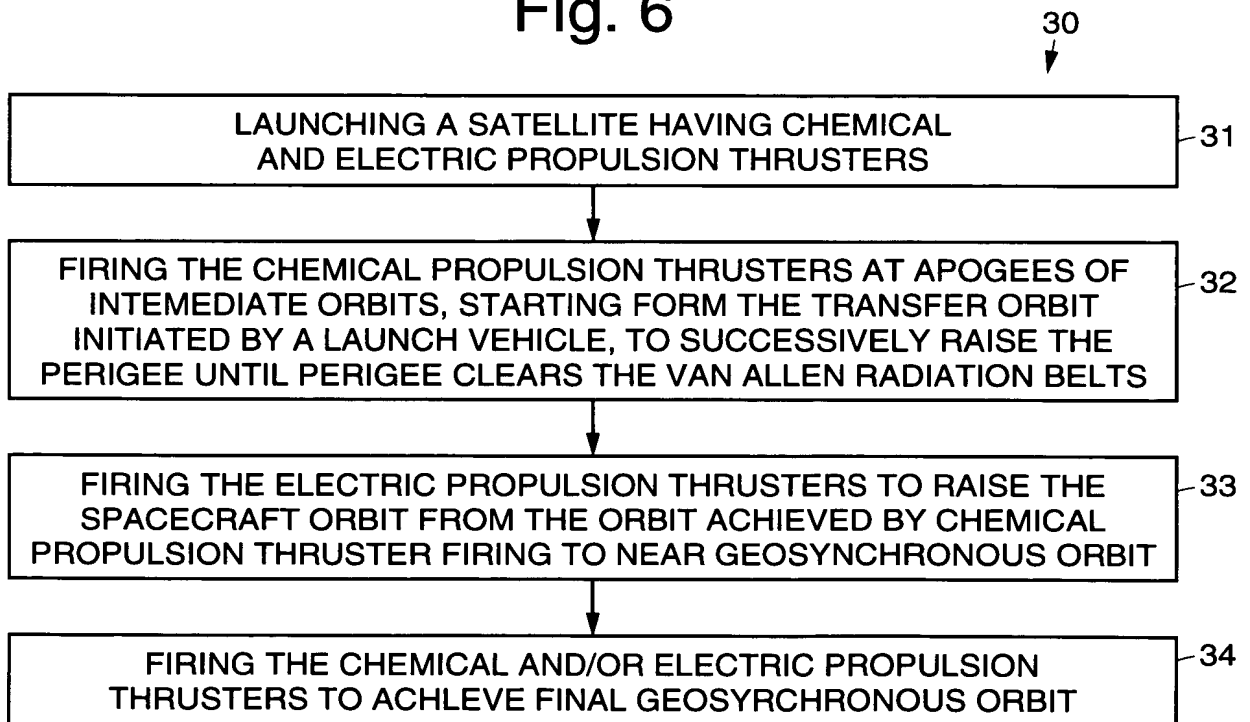


Fig. 7

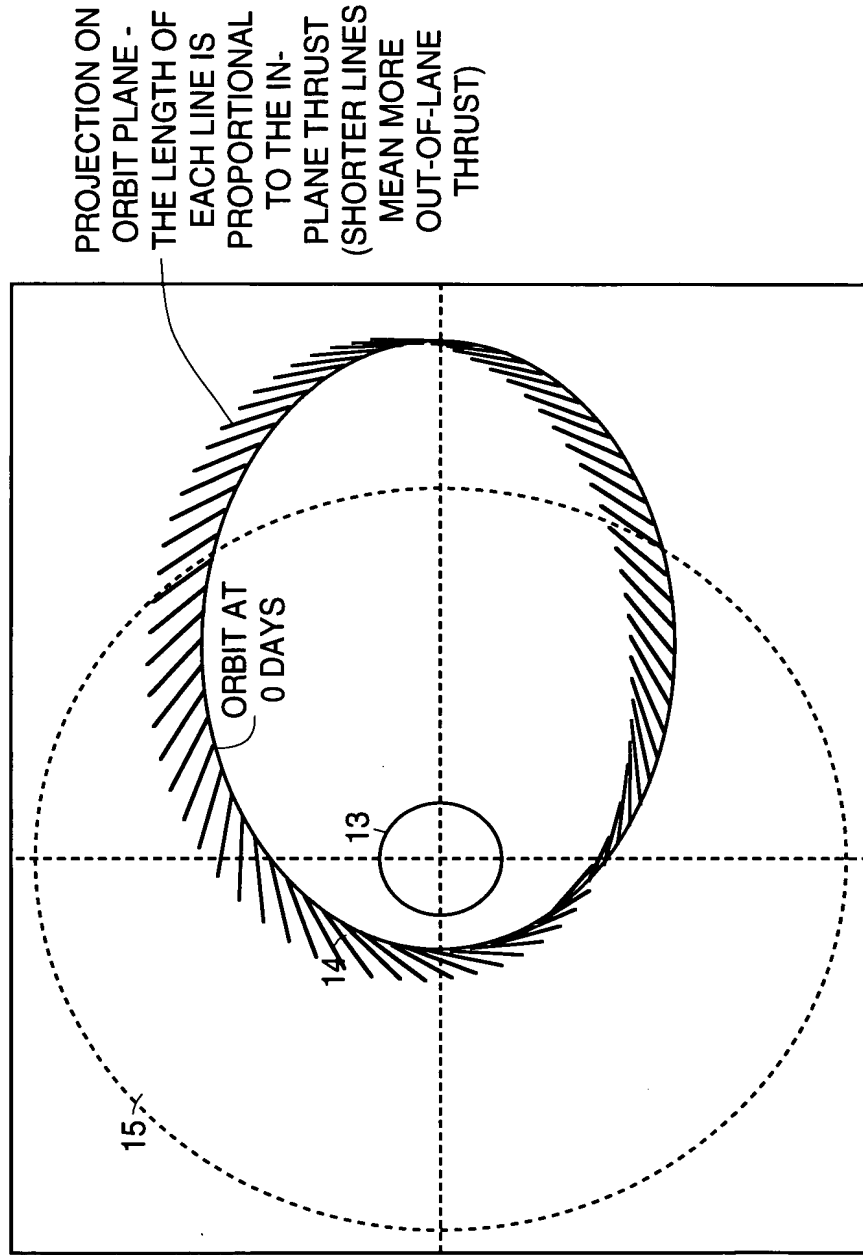


Fig. 8

## TYPICAL IN-PLANE THRUSTING PROFILE

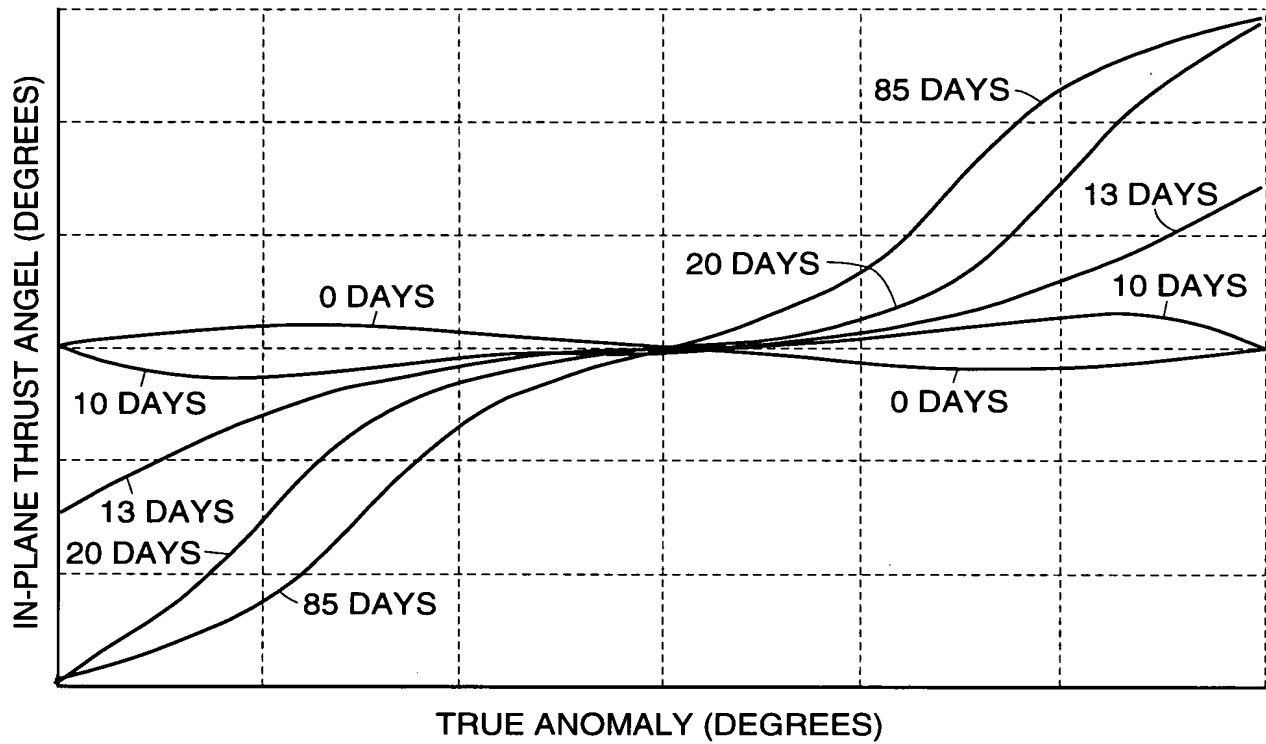
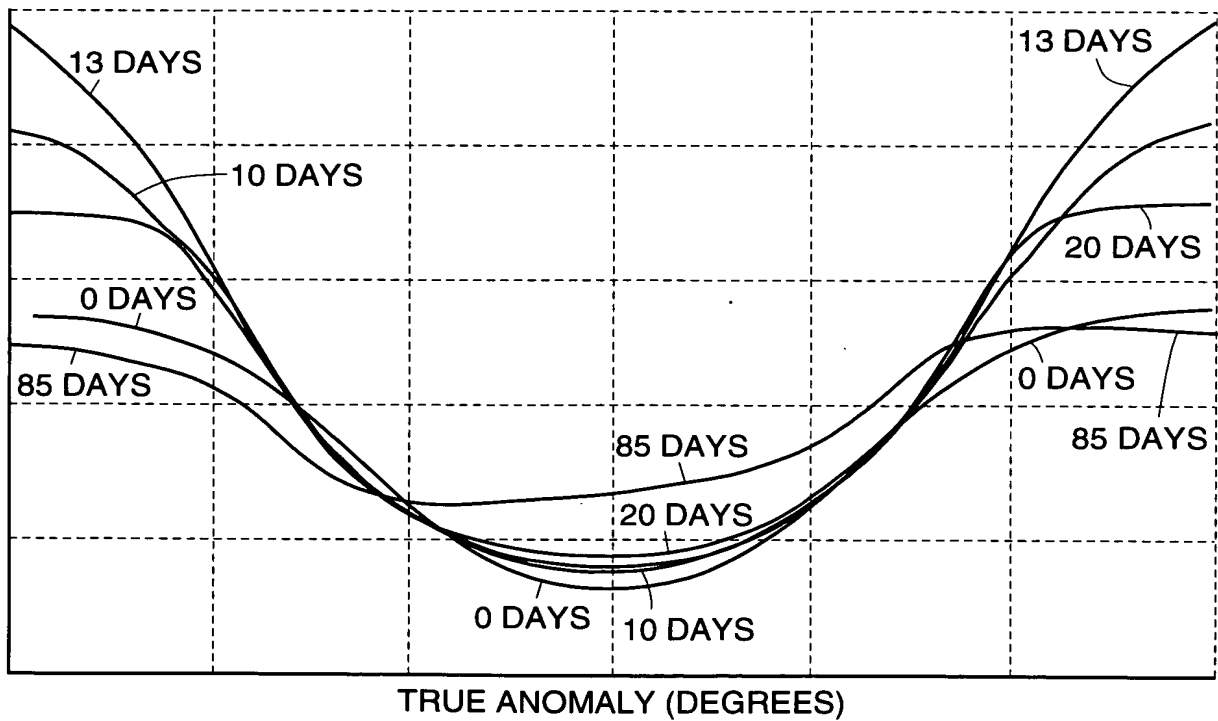


Fig. 9

## TYPICAL OUT-OF-PLANE THRUSTING PROFILE



000090" T682E60

Fig. 10  
(PRIOR ART)

**Fig. 10**  
(PRIOR ART)

**Fig. 11**

The diagram shows a satellite body with a central center of mass (CM). Two solar arrays are attached to the body. The left solar array is oriented such that its normal vector  $N_1$  is perpendicular to the resultant thrust vector  $\hat{T}_A = \hat{T}_D$ . The right solar array is rotated around the Z-axis by an angle  $\gamma$  so that its normal vector  $S_1$  is aligned with the resultant thrust vector. The Z-axis is defined as the axis of rotation for the solar array. The Y-axis is shown pointing to the right. The text 'SATELLITE ROTATED AROUND Z AXIS UNTIL SOLAR ARRAY AXIS IS NORMAL TO THE SUN LINE' is at the top right. The text 'SOLAR ARRAY NORMAL TO SUN LINE' is at the bottom right. The text 'ACTUAL (RESULTANT) THUST VECTOR = DESIRED THRUST VECTOR' is at the bottom left.

SATELLITE ROTATED AROUND Z  
AXIS UNTIL SOLAR ARRAY AXIS  
IS NORMAL TO THE SUN LINE

CM

$N_1$

$\hat{T}_A = \hat{T}_D$

$S_1$

$\gamma$

Y

SOLAR ARRAY  
NORMAL  
TO SUN LINE

ACTUAL (RESULTANT)  
THUST VECTOR = DESIRED  
THRUST VECTOR

- SHOWN FOR THRUSTER(S) OPERATING ON ONE SIDE OF THE SATELLITE (SOUTH)
- RESULTANT THRUST VECTOR SHOWN COINCIDENT WITH DESIRED THRUST VECTOR

The diagram illustrates a spacecraft with a central body and a solar array. The center of mass is labeled CM. A point on the solar array is labeled S<sub>1</sub>. A normal vector N<sub>1</sub> is shown at the attachment point. The solar array is generally not normal to the sun line. The actual (resultant) thrust vector is shown as a dashed line from S<sub>1</sub> to CM, and the desired thrust vector is shown as a solid line from S<sub>1</sub> perpendicular to the solar array. The angle between them is γ. The axes Z and Y are also shown.

CM

N<sub>1</sub>

S<sub>1</sub>

Z

Y

$\gamma$

$\hat{T}_A = \hat{T}_D$

ACTUAL (RESULTANT)  
THRUST VECTOR = DESIRED  
THRUST VECTOR

SOLAR ARRAY  
GENERALLY NOT  
NORMAL  
TO SUN LINE

Diagram illustrating the angular regions and thrust vector direction relative to the sun vector. The diagram shows a semi-circular sector divided into three regions: I (top), II (middle), and III (bottom). The central angle is  $90^\circ$ . The boundaries are defined by angles  $90^\circ - \gamma$ ,  $90^\circ + \gamma$ ,  $90^\circ - \gamma - \beta$ , and  $90^\circ + \gamma + \beta$ . The angle between the thrust vector and the sun vector is  $\theta$ . The angle between the thrust vector and the boundary is  $\beta$ . The angle between the thrust vector and the central axis is  $\gamma$ . The direction of the thrust vector is indicated by an arrow pointing towards the sun.

## EFFECT AT PERIGEE (REGION III)

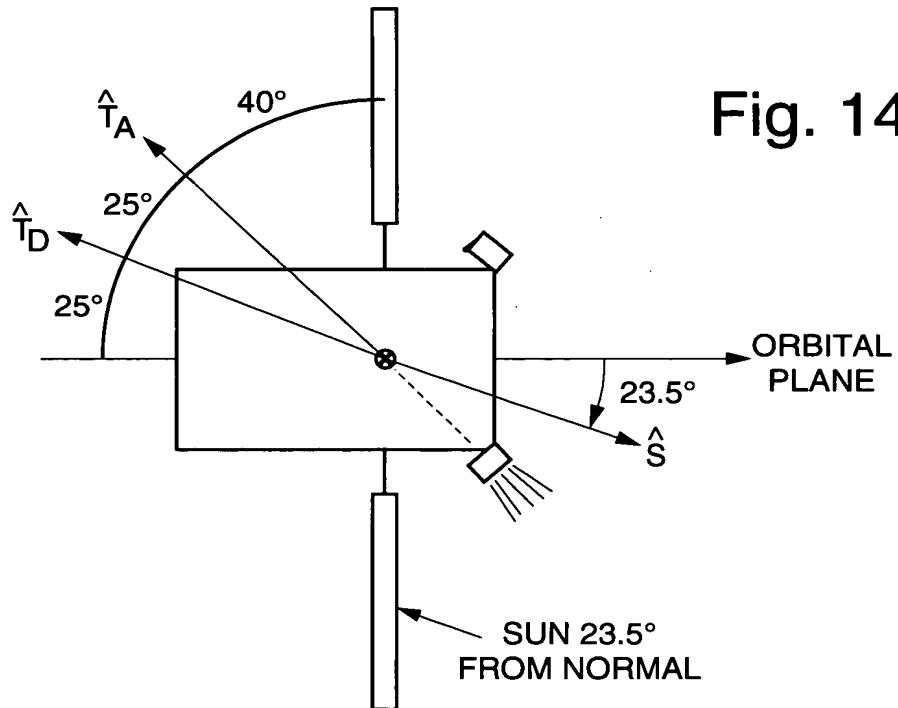


Fig. 14

## EFFECT AT APOGEE (REGION II)

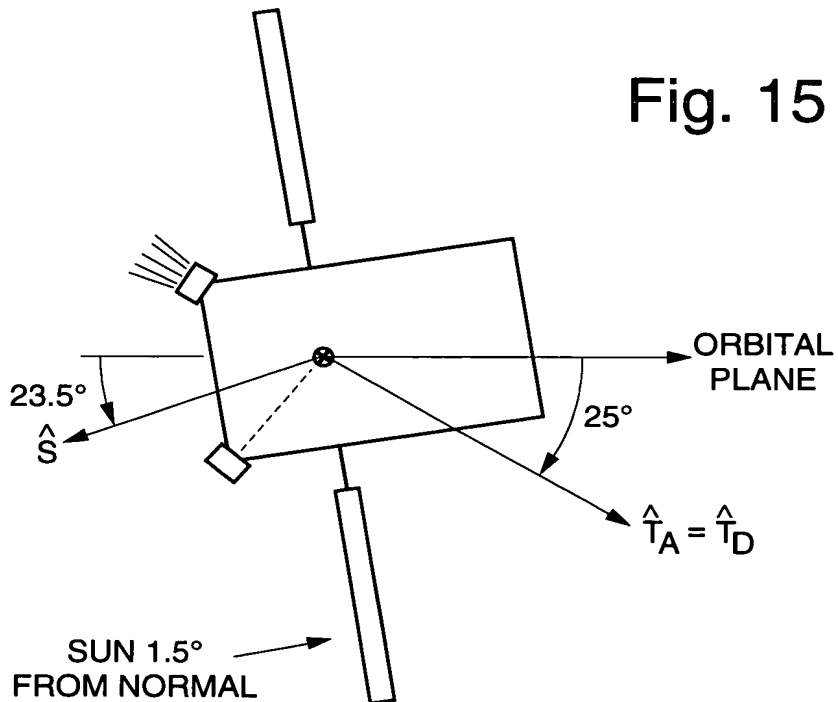


Fig. 15

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